

Figure 1 consists of seven subplots, labeled (a) through (g), each showing a histogram of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The subplots are arranged vertically. The x-axis for all plots is 'Number of non-zero elements' with major ticks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The subplots correspond to $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70$ respectively. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around 50.

Respectfully submitted,
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CAM:sd
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